

veterans of the Revolution, ten of whom fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, were present on the occasion. In the course of his oration Mr. Everett produced the identical musket ball which deprived Gen. Warren of his life, wrapped up in a piece of paper stained with his blood. It was taken from the dead body the morning after the battle, by Mr. Savage, an officer in the Boston Custom House at that time.—*Age.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, June 23, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

NOTICE. Our friends who are indebted to us for the Democratic for more than one year, are respectfully requested to settle the same. Our Advertising friends whose accounts are of more than three months standing would confer a favor by advancing the same.

NOTICE. The Bill for the distribution of the Surplus Revenue, has passed Senate, and an opinion seems prevalent that it will prevail in the House. It proposes, that after deducting the appropriations, five millions are to be retained in the deposites Banks, and the surplus is to be distributed among the several States, to be held by them, until called for by Congress, without interest. Those who approve of this measure, contend that by this means the states will have the use of money without interest, which otherwise would lie idle in the treasury, and that the public will be more safe than if it were to remain in the deposites banks. This is a plausible remedy for an evil, which should be removed by striking at the cause. The pretence of a loan and the idea of a refunding is in our opinion all a humbug. It would be better to call it a restoration to the states of a part of what has been wrongfully extorted from the pockets of the people. What will be the practical effect of this law? The money thus received by the states will not be hearded up them, or reserved to be refunded when Congress may call for it, in this way it would be useless. It will not be put at interest or vested in Bank stock so as to be ready to meet the requisition of Congress; but probably it will be used by those states which are in debt, to extinguish the claims upon them, and by others laid out in internal improvements as they are called. In this way the benefit anticipated may not be entirely lost to the whole community—portions of it may be benefited to certain extent. But as to the refunding we look upon that as a hopeless matter. It can only be done upon the requisition of Congress and the urgency must be strong and the necessity felt before members of Congress will feel inclined to vote to tax their constituents to repay money which has been once received and expended. We say tax them, for it cannot be doubted but that if this money were required some few years hence, it must be drawn from the pockets of the people by a tax. And who will have received the benefit of the original distribution. The whole people who will be called upon for the tax? By no means. It will have been expended in scheme for which the Legislatures of the several states would never have dared to tax their constituents and much of it will be wasted in debates and wranglings about the mode of expending it. And where does this bounty—this fee—will come from in the first place? From the pockets of the people—from the hard earnings of the poor and industrious. And for every dollar that comes back to the State it will have been drained from the labors of industry. And yet politicians appear to think that the people are to be brought up and their imaginations dizzled with the idea of sharing in the distribution of the revenue. States, moreover are to be enriched by the general government. This is a new road to wealth. By paying two dollars now you shall hereafter receive one which is to be expended, not for your individual benefit, but what is called the general welfare. The enquiry naturally arises, who are interested in producing and confusing this state of things, and what is the object they have in view?

arduous duties, but that of unqualified approbation. We fear that his place will not easily be so ably and satisfactorily filled. But while we regret the loss we are about to sustain, it will be satisfactory to know that his honesty, integrity and peculiar business habits will find useful employment in another sphere. We wish the offices at Washington were filled with more such men as we believe Judge Harris to be. As he was a native and long time a resident in this county we shall perhaps feel his loss more sensibly on that account.

TEXAS.

New Orleans, May 25.

News arrived in town yesterday from Galveston, stating that the Texian Government had effected a negotiation or treaty with Santa Anna as the President General of Mexico.

We have not ascertained the particulars of this treaty; but suppose it is to recognize Texas as an independent nation. Whether this will be done by Mexico, or whether it should be tolerated by the United States, is doubtful.—The Texian war is national in Mexico: and was more involuntary than voluntary with Santa Anna. The latter was obliged to concentrate the ardent wishes of his countrymen, to continue his own popularity and power; so that whether he be liberated, held captive or shot the war will be continued; and may not be concluded for months or years.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 20.

A gentleman of high respectability, arrived last evening in this city informs us that Joseph Baker, formerly editor of the Telegraph, printed at San Felipe, having been sent, after the battle of San Jacinto, to the Mexican army, left the division under the command of Felasco, at the Colorado, on the 7th inst.

Felasco observed to Mr. Baker, that as general Santa Anna was a prisoner, he did not acknowledge him as general of the forces, then in the field, but would recognize him as President of the Mexican nation, and as such he would obey his orders to withdraw the troops, and would execute it as soon as possible.

He said he had no doubt but Congress would acknowledge the independence of Texas, for it was a country the Mexican people did not want; and although it has been explored and known to them for one hundred and fifty years, and though a good country for the agriculturist, it was not one adapted to the habits of the Mexican people, there being too many flies and mosquitoes for the conveniences of raising stock.

He acknowledged that the present campaign in Texas had terminated to the great disgrace of Mexico—and the cruel massacre of Fanning's division was unjustifiable, and would meet with the just indignation of the civilized world. He further said that the invasion of Texas was alone projected and carried on by the ambition of Santa Anna; that had it not been for this, Texas would have been admitted a state of the Mexican Republic at the time she made application, through her agent, General S. F. Austin, in 1833, and at this time would have had a local government suited to her wants.

He was well aware, he said that the Texians were receiving aid from the citizens of the U. States, and that they had the sympathies of that nation.

*Mr. Baker is said to be a native of New Gloucester, Me.

Gov. Wolfe of Penn. and Judge PARRIS of Maine have been nominated by the President—the former to the office of 1st, and the latter to that of the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury. Judge P. has acquired a high reputation and an extensive popularity as a Judge, and his loss will be severely felt.—*Argus.*

ON THE FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF MILCH COWS.

It is of great consequence in the management of a dairy that the cows should be treated with gentleness, so that they may not be afraid of being milked, or dislike the milker. A cow will not yield her milk willingly to a person she fears, hates, or apprehends ill treatment from. Young cows in particular, may have characters for gentleness and good milkers formed by the manner in which they are treated. This truth is of much importance to all concerned in a dairy or its products, is well established and illustrated by a communication from Mr. Russell Woodward, published in Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, in substance as follows:—

Having formerly kept a large number of cows, I observed many amongst them dried up their milk so early in the fall that they were not profitable, while others with the same keeping, gave milk in plenty until late in the season. I likewise have often heard my neighbors observe, that some of their cows, though very good the fore part of the season dried their milk so early that they were unprofitable and they would have to put them off; I accordingly found it expedient to find out the cause, if possible; and when I brought to mind the ways that some of my young cows had been kept and milked, I attributed the cause to the milking of them the first season they gave milk; and many experiments since, I have found that young cows, the first year they give milk may be made, with careful milking and good keeping, to give milk almost any length of time required, say from the first of May to the first of February following, and will give milk late always after, with careful milking. But if they are left to dry up early in the fall, they will be sure to dry up their milk each succeeding year, if they have a calf near the same season of the year; and nothing but extraordinary keeping will prevent it, and that but a short time. I have had them dry up their milk in August, and could not by any means make them give milk much past that time in any succeeding year. I had two heifers which had calves in April, and after getting them gentle, I set a boy

to milk them for the season, (which is often done the first season on account of their having small teats;) he was careless, and dried them both up in August. Although I was satisfied I should lose the greater part of the profit of them afterwards, yet I took it upon me the following year to milk them myself and give them good feed, but to no purpose. I could not make them give milk much past the time they dried the year before. I have two cows now that were milked the first year they had calves, until near the time of their calving again, and have continued to give milk as late ever since, if we let them milk themselves. [Boston paper.]

We think we may save some expense to the lovers of rural ornament, by naming some trees which will not thrive in our climate, but which are for sale in the nurseries near Boston, and are sometimes brought here. The ailanthus is one of them. The two last winters, we believe, have killed every one of these trees, planted in this town the previous Spring. The catalpa survives, but the ends of the limbs perish and the leaves do not come out till the middle of June.—The yellow locust does not do well.

It grows rapidly for a few years, when a hard winter kills it, and new shoots come up from the roots. In a light sandy soil some of these trees survive. English cherries, plums, &c., are short lived, when planted in the rich soil of our gardens. They do better in gravelly or stony land, without manure. The peach tree will not survive our winters—sorry for it—unless protected by green houses, or in peculiar situations.

The horse chestnut grows finely here—it is a northern tree, the first to open its leaves in the spring—a beautiful tree, bearing large clusters of flowers. The oak, rock-maple, elm, basswood, white ash and butternut, all native trees, are handsome as any for ornament; and in wet ground the cedar, black ash, willow, balsam, fir, &c. The pine, planted out of the forest, does not rise to a great height, but spreads out a thick, dark foliage, and looks well interspersed with other trees.—*Kennebec Jour.*

Among English readers there is some confusion in the pronunciation of names now frequently used, from the French manner of spelling them being retained, such as Arkansas, Ouisconsin, Kansas, Oothlacoochee, Louisville, &c. &c. The French have no letter *W*, but use *Ou* in place of it. The first four names are Indian, with French spelling. In English they should be written Arkansas, Kansaw, Wisconsin, &c. We see no satisfactory way to fix Louisville, but to give it the full English sound according to the spelling, instead of *Lewerville*, the French pronunciation. Many Spanish names also sound shockingly harsh to us because we give them an English pronunciation. Thus *Texas* is pronounced in Spanish *Tahas*; *Bexar*, the accent on the second syllable, the Indian names of places in Spanish America, sound totally different from us from the original pronunciation, in consequence of our adopting the Spanish mode of spelling them. Many of them which seem exceedingly harsh and uncouth to us, are quite harmonious when properly pronounced.—*Ib.*

NOTICE. Quoth Tom—“Pshaw! you are all either whigs or tories, office-holders or office-seekers—now, for my part, I’m neither one nor other.”—“Nonsense! I can prove you are an office-holder.” “An office-holder?” “Why yes, Tom, you are a fence viewer.” *Nat. Eagle.*

NOTICE. Feeling like thunder.—Dick had been jilted by a flirt—and felt awfully—all down from head to foot—that is to say, ‘down at the heel’ and ‘down at the mouth.’ To ‘sumtotalize’ the whole, he had the ‘bulks.’ As he came out of the house of his lost Dulcinea, he was met by a crony with—‘Ah Dick! good morning to you, what a glorious day!’—‘Oh come now, none of your blarney’—‘Blarney! why what’s the matter?’ By the way, Dick, did you know I was an excellent thermometer—I can tell, by my feelings when it is going to rain’—‘Pooh! pooh!’—‘I should think we might have lightning soon’—‘Very possible,’ quoth Dick, ‘for I myself feel like thunder!’—*Ib.*

Somebody gives the following conundrum in the papers. ‘Why is the General of the U. S. Army like the General of the Mexican Army?’ D’ye give it up? ‘Why, because the one is General Scott, and the other General’s caught.’ Wish we knew the author. We can beat it all hollow. ‘Why is a part of a—a—a of a violin like a—like one of those little wooden sticks that tavern keepers mix toddy with?’ D’ye give it up? ‘you’d better—you never’ll guess?’ ‘Why! you ninny you! because one is fiddle-stick and the other a fiddle-stick—to be sure!’—*Ib.*

NOTICE. THE BALLOON ASCENSION. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather during the day, and the rain and high wind of the afternoon, Mr. Lauriat succeeded in inflating his balloon, and at twenty minutes before six o’clock ascended, with fresh easterly wind. In two minutes he lost sight of the earth, and passed into a strata of dense clouds, 3,000 feet thick—the thermometer falling to 43°, and his course being due west. He passed over Roxbury some distance, but was unable to ascertain how far. At six o’clock he emerged from the cloud, at an elevation of 15,000 feet, and found himself in a warm, dry sunlight atmosphere, with the wind west. He passed over the city without seeing it, but within hearing of sounds below, so that he discovered that he was over the bay or harbor. He descended very gradually until he took the east wind and repassed over

the city, then in view, and distinctly heard the voices of persons on the Common. Keeping at safe navigable distance from the earth, he continued his course and exchanged salutations with the good people of Cambridge, Brooklin, Brighton, and Needham, at which last place he attempted to land, but a gale of wind striking the aerosat, his grappling lost their hold, and he was dragged across Bullard’s pond in Needham, without immersion, and made a safe landing at Natick on the firm of Hon. John Welles,

and was kindly and promptly assisted by the neighbors, and brought safe home at a late hour in the night by Mr. John Gilman, Jr. to whom he is much indebted for his kindness—well pleased with his excursion, although it was rather a wet one. [Boston paper.]

NEW GOODS.

HUBBARD & HOWE,

(Norway-Village.) HAVE just received from Boston, a prime assort-

ment of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at

very low prices, among which are the following, viz:

Broadcloths,

Blue, Black, Mulberry, Claret, Brown, Green, Dahlia, and Adilet.

CASSIMERES,

Super Black, Lavender, Blue, Stone, Drab, and Light.

SILKS,

Blue, Black, and Blue-black. Gro de Soie, col’d poult

de Soie do, Gro de Nap do, Sylsby, light, fig’d,

plain, ribbed, and changeable.

FLORENCE,

Striped, plaid, &c.—Fonge, Silk surje, &c.—Ladies

and Gent’s Rose—Coloured and white Gloves,

Kid, beaver, and deer-skin do.

GINGHAM,

Striped, plaid, plain, and check.—Silk and cotton Crav-

ats, and pocket Handkerchiefs.—Table cloths, crash-

uppers, cambrie, muslin, linen cambrie,

linen, sheeting, and shirting, bleached

CALICOES,

50 pieces English, French, and American, of various

figures, colours, qualities, and prices.

DRAPES,

Bonnet, Grecian, Lace Fouting, Edging, &c.

VESTINGS,

Black satin, blue-black, black, changeable, claret, and

brown silk Velvet.

India rubber Suspenders, ticking, batting, wicking, warp

yarn, cotton thread, sewing silk, pins, needles,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Ladies’ and Misses’ Prunello and Kid SLIPS.

LIKewise

Gents’ Silk and Fur HATS.—W. I. Goods—Crockery,

Glass, and Hard Ware.

JONES’ Tools of every description, with a great variety of other articles usually kept in a country Store, which they offer to the public for inspection, respectfully soliciting a share of patronage; and will sell as low for cash, or in exchange for lumber or produce, as can be purchased elsewhere. *No Mistake.*

Our Purchasers who are desirous of a Good Bargain are most respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

May 17th, 1836.

is of 40

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and custom-

ers that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Busines at his “OLD STAND” in Norway-Village. He feels grateful for past patronage and solicits a continu-

All business in his line attended to with promptness, and work done in a workmanlike and fashionable style.

Cutting done on reasonable terms and at a fair price.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, EIGHT OR TEN GIRLS as

Apprentices.

Norway-Village, May 30, 1836.

42

More New Books.

JUST received and for Sale at the OXFORD BOOK-

STORE.

Mrs. Hemans’ Poems.—Mrs. Sigourney’s Poems.—

Rosamond.—Young Wife’s Book.—Lady’s Sunday Book.—Letters of Adam Clarke.—Letters of Lady Louisa Clergyman.—School Teacher.—Tree & its Fruits.—Keep of Day—Down the Hill—Bay & Birds—Parley’s Ornithology.—Village Boys—Parley’s History U. S. for children.—The House I live in.—Pastor’s Sketch Book—Spring’s Hints.—The Pillow.—Two Apprentices Redemeer’s Tears—Card Cases—Visiting Cards—Pastor, &c. &c. Also, a new lot of Spectacles, Silver Thimbles, Gold Jewelry, &c.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 9, 1836.

if 39

Sheriff’s Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public

Rumford, June 11, 1836.

We quote the following from the Argus and Spectator, a democratic paper published at Newport, New Hampshire.

Points of faith on which Federalists and Democrats differ.

The terms federalist and aristocrat, and democrat, are, to many ears, mere sounds which import no meaning, except as they are understood to indicate the adherents of two political parties. To those who have some knowledge of the philosophy of politics, they are pregnant with meaning. They are generic terms, indicating two sets of principles, differing totally and radically from each other. A few of the points of difference follow:

1. The genuine federalist believes it is dangerous to entrust power to the people,—that they are "their own worst enemies,"—that if entrusted with the exercise of government, they will destroy themselves,—and that the few should rule instead of the many. The democrat holds the reverse of all these. He believes that the people are their own best friends,—that all authority or government emanates from them—is instituted for their common welfare and happiness, and should be exercised solely for that purpose—that they are better judges of their wants than the few, and therefore, better qualified to exercise the power of government. The democrat, therefore, believes that the many should rule instead of the few.

2. Out of this distrust of the people necessarily grows an opposition to the principle of general suffrage. The knowing federalist, doubting the intelligence of the people, has been constant in his opposition to the extension of the right of suffrage. The democrat, confiding in the intelligence of the people, has advocated and supported the principle of universal suffrage.

3. Applying abstract principles to government the federalist is in favor of removing power from the people, and rendering the agent of government, as much as possible can be, independent of the people. The democrat advocates the expediency of keeping power, as much as can be, in the hands of the people and making the agent of government responsible to, and dependent upon them.

4. Applying abstract principles to our own peculiar superstructure of national government, the federalist contends that it is a consolidated government, and that the States are not sovereigns, but merely principalities or provinces. The democrat contends that it is a limited government—a mere general agency for certain purposes, established by the States, to which they have for their common benefit, mutually imparted certain attributes of sovereignty, and reserved all others to themselves.

5. The federalist believe that, after the officers of the government are selected they are independent of the people—that the people cannot exercise any control over them; or direct them as to the manner in which they shall perform their duties. The democrat, believes, that the officer of the government, is simply the agent or representative of the people, bound to execute their will when constitutionally expressed—and that if he refuses, it is his duty to resign his trust into the hands of the people. The difference is this: The federalist regards the representatives as the personification of his constituents—that, in Congress, or elsewhere, he is in substance, the constituent body himself; the democrat looks upon him as the mere delegation or agent, always acting under instructions, expressed or implied.

6. The federalist believes the Supreme Court is the sole exclusive arbiter of all constitutional questions, thus placing the power of this government in the hands of seven men virtually irresponsible to the people. The democrat holds that our government is divided into three equal and co-ordinate branches—that each is independent of the other in its own sphere of action, and is (to adopt the language of President Jackson) "to construe the constitution as it is understood by it"—that they are checks and balances upon each other—that, like the heavenly bodies, by their mutual action upon each other they keep each other in their places—and that they are all responsible to one common source of power, the sovereign, the PEOPLE.

7. Acting upon the principle that "the people are their own worst enemies," the federalist believes in the necessity of having a third estate, a nobility, or aristocracy, which shall stand between the government and the people, protecting the one from injury by the other. Our institutions repudiating an aristocracy of blood and titles, the federalist seeks to establish an aristocracy of wealth in the shape of corporations. Able political writer has truly said, that "Associated wealth is the dynasty of modern States." The federalists are aware of this. Hence they advocate every measure which tends to conglomorate wealth in large masses, and give it peculiar and exclusive rights and privileges. The true democrat is opposed to the principle and the practice.

We might point out many other matters in which democrats and federalists differ, did our limits permit.

Jo Socabasin,—one our Penobscot Indians—not long since, was sued for the sum of \$5, by a white man, before Squire Johnson. On the day of the trial Jo made his appearance and tendered the requisite amount for debt and costs, at the same time he demanded a receipt in full. "Why Jo, it is not usual—it is entirely unnecessary." "O yes, me wan'tum receipt, sartin." "I tell you Jo, a receipt will do you no good." "Sartin, Squire Johnson, I want um." "What do you want it for, Jo?" "Oh, spouse me die and go Heaven,—then spouse they say—"Well, Jo Socabasin, you owe any man now?" Then we say, "No." "Very well, did you payum Ben Johnson?" "O ye, me payum." "Well then spouse you shoun't receipt!"

"Then me have to go way off down—and run all over h—l, to huntum up Squire Johnson."

People's Press.

Nothing like keeping all thing drawing, said an amphibious looking animal in one of seaports the other day, as he tossed off a glass of "ale New England,"—notin' like it; I've been on flats claimin,—kept my wife beggin' pork, and my children borrowing meal this week, and I'm if ever I get along so well in my life?

From the Knickerbocker.

THE SEMINOLES.
A Desultory Sketch of the Character of the Seminoles Creek Indians of Florida.

BY AN AMERICAN "UNX."

The Seminole tribe of Indians having of late attracted much attention, information tending to throw light upon their domestic character must be to some degree interesting. The writer having, by a fortunate circumstance, and perhaps from passing a little of the wild-man-of-the-woods in his own half-barbarous nature, obtained their confidence a few years ago, is enabled to state something of the domestic manners of their wants than the few, and therefore, better qualified to exercise the power of government. The democrat, therefore, believes that the many should rule instead of the few.

Out of this distrust of the people necessarily grows an opposition to the principle of general suffrage. The knowing federalist, doubting the intelligence of the people, has been constant in his opposition to the extension of the right of suffrage. The democrat, confiding in the intelligence of the people, has advocated and supported the principle of universal suffrage.

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give us no appearance of a friend, than one who becomes like a pile of scorched leaves in the forest, a man of dust, when we seek but for a moment to repose on it.

The mutual understanding, by the language of the eye, surprised us not a little. With the young Indians of our own age, there seemed to be as perfect an understanding and community of feeling as if we had always been on terms of intimacy; and they clasped us around the waist and hung upon our neck, like younger brothers around one from whom they had long been parted.

Their voices are as soft as girls' in friendship; and in conversation it is more musical than the Italian. We have chancing with which we might compare it—but it cannot well be described. Their war-whoop, on the contrary, is in the full sense of the word *frightful* to one not accustomed to it. They give two or three loud shrill yelps, and then flutter their tongues as if they were literally as malicious as men have described certain angels, with tongues loose at both ends. We hear much of the gravity of the Indian character; but this only exists upon the surface, and when they are with strangers, before whom they wish to support their dignity—for truly they are the proudest people under heaven. But when they may indulge their risible propensities, no trifles is too small to console them with laughter. We were one day sailing with a couple of them in a sail-boat, built after the manner in which they usually construct here at the North, to steer with a rudder and tiller; and every time we turned in jacking they burst out into the most ungovernable mirth, until at length, finding nothing to cause their sport, we asked them the reason, when they said, we "steered our horse by the tail instead of the head." Such ludicrous conceits are constantly arising in their minds; and with some of them so accustomed to jest, that they never met us but with a broad smile upon their countenances. To us the predominant traits of the Indian character appeared to be, a love of sport, or extreme pride. Had they possessed more of the comforts of life, and one suiting our fancies taste for a help meet, possibly we should never have sought the white race again, with its frequent mienesses of competition, and often utter heartlessness. But their women are not handsome, nor have they any poetry or literature to raise their thoughts and feelings above the sad realities of life.

We can find but little among white men save great fish strung with might and main to chase down smaller or weaker fry, to devour them. Nothing, scarcely, presents itself in its true light. Great things are made to appear small, or left entirely unnoticed, and little things are made to appear great. Even the noble-hearted Indian becomes like a dirty, caged animal of the menagerie, and loses all his native gloss, by mixing with white men. The very life-blood of the heart becomes a matter of calculation. The rich make themselves richer by any system of well-covered fraud they can devise, and render the poor as much poorer as they can; and when at length they force them, through misery, to declare there is no God in Heaven to do justice to the poor laborer on earth, and the oppressed arise in their might, the oppressor cries: "Behold the fruits of infidelity!" This is white man's justice. We repeat it, this is the white man's justice: for which we profess but small affection—and truth to say, we love not the Indians very much either. He misleads his favorite dog, a cardinal and inexcusable offence; and when one of his own color chances to acquire a greater influence, by reason of superior eloquence or genius, he is calmly sentenced to be shot. This, however, is better than the fate of many eminent geniuses among white men. They are but too often praised only when it cannot be avoided; while their unavoidable strugles not unfrequently take from them all the pleasures of existence; a cold memorial, when the spirit has departed, being their only reward.

MEDICINES

Various kinds constantly for sale at the Oxford Book Store—just add the following:

Star's Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of LIVERPORT, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

DR. JOHNSON'S Vegetable, Rheumatic and Bilious Pills, a highly esteemed remedy for Rheumatic, Scrofulous and Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, &c. the very best Family Medicine ever offered to the public, combining the best properties of the Hygrom and Dean's Pills. Price 50 cents a box.

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7-40

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18-33

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6-33

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The Ocean's my home! Up—with my flag! I

I'm afloat! I'm afloat!

I fear not the monarch;

I've a compass to steer by;

And ne'er a coward or

While my guns carry she

The night gathers o'er us;

What to her is the dash of

She has braved it before,

AN ALIVE.

Upon a time, Lov

entered into a compa

gathered in

river, where they part

become weary of his

covered a sheepless

sunny side of a grass

side of the stream.

Here let us part;